

# **Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America**

**Matters of Especial Moment to  
the Progressive Agriculturist**

Self-preservation is the first law of the politician.

He who puts his faith in luck rides a bucking broncho.

A man's time is worth more raising corn than it is raising Cain.

Go into debt in haste, and one is apt to repent in bankruptcy.

All work and no play is apt to make Jack's mother a dull woman.

Even the man who invents labor-saving machinery must work for a living.

If kerosene were not so common and so cheap, we would consider it a great poultry remedy.

The man who practices honesty solely as a matter of policy, does not have the faintest idea what real honesty is.

One of the most serious objections urged against country living is the backward condition of the rural schools.

Clothes do not make the man, it is true, but good ones make him feel mighty comfortable and add to his self-respect.

Some farmers will spend a dollar's worth of extra labor rather than buy ten cents' worth of lubricating oil for the feed cutter.

In some states farm names are registered, the same as cattle brands, and the name becomes a sort of trade mark. A good thing.

We are always in a turmoil about taxes. Not so much about the amount as that they do not seem to be levied according to the benefits received.

The consumer is paying as much for his lamb chops as he did some months ago when mutton on the hoof was worth 25 per cent. more money.

**RIGHT KIND OF IMMIGRATION**

Farmers by Keeping in Touch With Their Congressmen Can Exert Beneficial Influence.

To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' Union:

One of the evils menacing America today, and least understood in its seriousness, is that of indiscriminate immigration. As it is, the country is full enough of different citizens. Yet through Ellis Island, and other entry ports, we continue each year to pile up an accumulation of diverse nationalities that never can or will be assimilated by our people. To restrict the laws, and construct sensible barriers is the task to which we should address ourselves, and no class is more directly interested in it than the farmer.

I have no sympathy with the old "know-nothing" contingent in America, which used to pride itself on the slogan, "America for Americans only," and excuse ignorance or sloth on the flimsy pretext of patriotism. Neither would I put an inflexible embargo upon entrance into this country. Ever since we set up in business as a republic America has been an asylum for the oppressed of all lands. They have looked toward the Statue of Liberty as symbolizing all that is good and hopeful and inviting to those who failed, from some cause to secure a "square deal" in their own countries.

But I do recognize that we have a definite duty to perform not only to the present generation, but equally to those who are to follow us. If we allow ignorant, unfit, diseased immigrants, or those with no respect for our institutions and with inability to assimilate our ideals—to come in without let or challenge, and to occupy the land like a swarm of locusts, we shall be working poorly for the Americans of tomorrow.

America has been called the melting-pot of the world, in that it receives into its capacious spaces hordes from almost every nation, melting them into a common substance and turning them out Americans. But industrial troubles—cropping out on the farms as well as in the great labor centers—warn us that there is such a thing as overcrowding the melting pot, such a thing as throwing into it ingredients that will not mix with the best and most enduring elements of American citizenship.

The farmers, by keeping in touch determinedly with their congressmen, can exert a beneficial influence in producing the right kind of immigration. We do not wish to be harsh, bigoted or intolerant. But we are under no obligations to accept the refuse of other nations and the first instinct with republicans, as with individuals, is that of self-preservation.

**CHARLES S. BARRETT.**  
San Francisco, Cal.

# **Barn Door Hangers.**

It is important that the barn builder select a satisfactory system of door hangers and carriers. Imperfect hangers, says The Farmer, will ruin the door, and are a constant source of trouble. While this is only a detail of barn building, it is one of those details which cannot profitably be neglected and the barn builder will do well to carefully consider the hangers he selects, so that no mistake can be made in this direction.

# **SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR ROUP**

First Thing is to Remove All the Healthy Fowls and Treat Affected Ones Separately.

Roup may be known from an offensive discharge from the nostrils and swelling below the eyes. The swelling in some cases entirely closes the eyes. This disease is known as roup, and is difficult to cure. Remove all the healthy fowls. Put the affected ones in a warm, dry shed or roomy coop. Wash out the nostrils and mouth with warm water, using a small syringe to do so; then put a piece of camphor the size of a hickory nut into one quart of boiling water and hold the fowl's head over it for 10 minutes; repeat three times a day. Also give one teaspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose twice a day. If the swelling closes the eyes, open them and syringe out the yellow matter and wash with warm water into which a drop of carbolic acid has been thoroughly stirred. Fowls that are badly diseased should be killed and buried. Clean out the house, dust with fresh air-slacked lime, fork up the yard and spread over it a thick coat of fresh air-slacked lime. Add a few drops of bromide of potassium to the drinking water. Give no other water. This is and best method to use.

# **UNIFORM HEAT FOR HATCHING**

Temperature in Electric Incubator is Automatically Controlled, Thus Insuring Success.

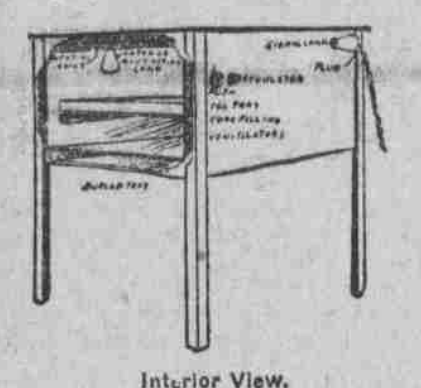
Chickens are now hatched in electric incubators. Electricity has demonstrated its superiority over all other means of heating the incubator. A new electric incubator which has

proven highly successful has its outer walls of galvanized steel covering a cork board two inches thick. This combination of cork and steel makes a very efficient heat-insulating wall, as well as one of sufficient strength and durability.

The illustration shows a regular 70-egg size and is typical of all stock sizes.

The door opens downward and is fitted with a double glass panel with air space between. The door jamb is felt cushioned to prevent jar and air leakage. The ventilating is secured through small holes, so that the air comes in through slits in the cork floor. This allows a slow interchange of gases from outside in the right amount not to lower the degree of carbonic acid gas necessary to good incubation, or to evaporate the moisture in the egg too rapidly. This amount of air is regulated to a larger amount after the chick has hatched.

Provision is made to turn the eggs easily by means of a spare tray. The



Interior View.

airing of the eggs is also well arranged for.

A hydrometer registers the humidity inside the incubator, thus indicating the proper evaporation needed.

The heating element is fastened to the roof and regulates the temperature in all parts of the machine to an even heat.

# **POULTRY NOTES**

Never set a thin, lousy hen. She won't stay here long.

Pet ducks are scarce; it is a fact they rarely make friends.

Parched meal is good for chicks to pick when two or three days old.

Chopped-up onion tops make good chick medicine at this time of year.

The turkey hen, having hatched out her brood, will prove herself test of mothers.

Chicks on a hard board floor soon develop leg troubles. Sprinkle fine earth or sand over it.

Feeding chicks when too young and too much at a time are fruitful sources of bowel trouble.

Every breed has its money-making individuals, also its scrubs. Cull out the latter and improve the former.

For the geese a low shed open to the south is about all that is needed, as geese seem impervious to cold weather.

Washed eggs rot more readily than those not washed. The dirty eggs, if sold at all, would better be sold dirty than washed.

Sunflower seed is good for all farm animals, but chickens especially should be provided with it when it is so easily grown.

Dust the hen with insect powder before setting, and twice more while hatching, then chicks will not be full of lice to begin with.

# **DAIRY**

# **QUALITIES OF BROWN SWISS**

Not the Least Pleasant Feature in Connection With Breed Is Unusual Freedom From Disease.

We are milking in our dairy about 120 cows, about 75 per cent. of which are full blood or grade Swiss cows, as from our experience we have found them more persistent milkers than other breeds and they keep in better condition on the same feed, and, all around, are the most satisfactory cows we have been able to obtain. The herd average of milk is 4.3 per cent. Of course, we have found what we considered unprofitable cows



Brown Swiss Cow.

among the Swiss cattle, but by judicious weeding have attained a standard of excellence of which we are proud, says a writer in an exchange.

Not the least pleasant feature in connection with the breed is its freedom from disease. All the cows in our herd are subjected to tuberculin test before being introduced into it and are annually tested after becoming a part of it.

It is a remarkable fact that while ten per cent. of all the common cows that we have intended to put in our herd since we commenced testing have reacted, not two per cent. of the Swiss grades and full bloods have reacted.

As a farmers' cattle I think the Brown Swiss cattle are unexcelled; as a cattle to grade up native cows they are most potent; and I am satisfied that their more general introduction among the common herds of the country will certainly help to improve materially the quality of the dairy cattle.

# **KNELL OF OLD STYLE PAIL**

Farmers Who Apply Intelligence and Scientific Methods to Their Ventures Prove Merit.

A wonderful system of ventilation has been devised for dairies, and its general adoption by all farmers who apply intelligence and scientific methods to their ventures proves its merit. But pure air alone is not sufficient for the cow barn. No dust must be permitted to accumulate, the barns should be kept in perfect sanitary form, and the animal must be subjected to frequent cleaning operations. Scientists have sounded the knell of the old-fashioned milk pail with its flaring edges. The small-topped pail is in favor. It offers less of an opening for bacteria that may fall into the milk during the process of milking.

Some bacteria invariably are found in milk. The laboratory shows, however, that these germs are beneficial rather than injurious to the human consumers. But the presence of bacteria directly traceable to filth and insanitary conditions is at once a source of danger and a signal for medical warfare on the undesirable dairy.

"Keep the cow stable as neat and as clean as the kitchen," is the slogan of the most progressive dairymen. They are in the ascendancy. The careless, old-fashioned dairymen see plainly the handwriting on the wall.

# **Whitewash for Cow Stable.**

In preparing whitewash for the walls, ceilings, posts of the cow barn, etc., it is best to add some antiseptic. Slack the fresh stone lime by adding water gradually and stirring it until it is a smooth, thick creamy body. Add a pint of crude carbolic acid for every ten gallons. If it is to be put on by hand, it needs only a little more thinning with water. But if it is to be applied by a spray pump, much more water is needed, and the wash must be strained through a cloth. The whitewashing should be done when the cows are not in the room. The doors and windows should be open to allow rapid drying. Ordinarily, it is not necessary to do the whitewashing oftener than every six weeks through the winter season, but let the fall application be done and very thoroughly.

# **Buying a Dairy Cow.**

It is a mistake to buy a cow for the dairy herd solely on the recommendation that she is an "easy keeper," meaning, of course, that she will consume but little feed. The only cow worth having in the dairy herd is one that has the room and ability to change a large amount of feed into butter fat, the more the better.

# **Tuberculosis Bacilli in Butter.**

Butter which was made from tuberculous milk has been known to infect guinea pigs from 10 to 20 days after the date of its manufacture.

# **Farewell to "X."**

At the solicitation of friends interested in the discussion, we will answer a few points in Mr. X's last article. For lack of time we must be brief.

As to making a "thrast," we have been careful to avoid such ill manners, even rewriting our last article that we might eliminate some matter that we were afraid would appear harsh.

In regard to the reforms advocated, there seems to be no disagreement. The question is: Are the people of Carroll county making any progress in agriculture and education? I believe we are; Mr. X seems to think we are not. It is true we do some things in the "same way our fathers and grandfathers did," and we will likely continue to do so. Is a thing not practical simply because our fathers and grandfathers practiced it? If we should visit some of the more prosperous sections of our country, I wonder if we should not find some of the pioneer customs in vogue? A certain degree of conservatism is essential to true progress. To adopt rashly every reform movement that comes along is to invite failure and hinder rather than promote progress. However, we will not be like the old woman who told her boy that if he went into the water before he learned to swim she would whip him.

Now, if friend X will give us his attention, we will give him some facts to consider. What Old Teacher "sees he knows." People coming here from the other sections, who heed counsel and endeavor to adopt themselves to conditions here, as a rule, are successful and remain satisfied, while those who spurn advice, spend their money lavishly and employ methods out of harmony with established customs, fail or go away feeling that they had made a mistake in coming.

The trouble is not with their methods, but conditions are not sufficiently developed for their adoption. But X says "barring off" corn is still practiced. Why certainly there are those who refuse to give up old customs. But it is not generally practiced by our best farmers. X speaks of scraping cotton as though no progress had been made in the cultivation of this staple crop. Now, I am not an old man, if I am an "old teacher," and I have seen the time when a large part of the cotton crop was hoed by scraping down each side of the row by hand. As this custom passed away the farmers adopted the plan of "barring off" their cotton. Later the scraper was introduced; now the cultivator is quite common, and I presume the time is near when the weeder will lessen the labor of hoeing and make level culture possible.

Yes, we still "pull fodder." This scribe pulled thirty-six bundles last year. However, this small amount is due, perhaps, more to a spirit of "lethargy" than to a spirit of reform. X complains that we raise so little hay. I admit that the amount is far too small, but I remember when hay of any kind was rarely ever seen in any of our barns, but while this is being written hundreds of acres are being broken which will be sown to peas for hay.

In regard to the "shallow cultivator for breaking," Mr. X has been simply begging the question. I never said anything about breaking land with a shallow cultivator. It is true the printer made me say cultivator in one of my former article, when I wrote cultivation, but my readers know that I have advocated deep preparation of the soil.

In addition to the reforms which X suggested in his last article, I favor a county high school which will give all our teachers the advantage which only a few can now afford. If we would improve our schools we must better qualify our teachers. Connected with this high school should be a demonstration farm where the teachers are taught the fundamentals of agriculture, that they

may be able to teach them in their schools. This high school should have also a department of home economics in which the girls are taught the principles of cooking and household management—not simply taught to cook, as they learn "that at home—but taught why a certain menu is or is not wholesome or economical.

Though Mr. X has bidden us "an affectionate farewell," we hope he will continue his timely articles, for we are progressive and enjoy reading them.

"AN OLD TEACHER."

# **Deafness Cannot be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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# **INDEPENDENT TALK**

Revival of the Facton Sure it is Believed.

The following special was sent out from Nashville the latter part of last week:

The independent democratic party is to be reorganized. It is more than a rumor. It is fact. From an authoritative source it was learned today that steps have already been taken to this end and that within a few days definite information will be given the public relative to the movement and active work will begin.

The prime purpose of the reorganization is to control the legislature, and to this end a fight will be made in every county in the state. Special attention will be given first to those counties where there is certainty of electing a man who will stand by independent principles; second, in those counties where there is a good fighting chance to attain the same object, but no county will be neglected in the fight which is to be made.

# **Administratrix's Notice.**

Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of A. J. Sedberry, deceased, all parties holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to file same, duly authenticated as by law, and those owing said estate are requested to come forward and make settlement at once.

June 9, 1912. 24-4t  
Mrs. H. B. SEDBERRY.  
Buena Vista, Tenn.

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By the way, bronze wire is becoming more and more popular. The price is lower than ever before by almost half. The copper wire cloth lasts indefinitely as it never rusts under any circumstances.

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Made A New Man Of Him. "I was suffering from pain in my stomach, head and back," writes H. T. Alston, Raleigh, N. C., "and my liver and kidneys did not work right, but four bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." PRICE 50 CTS. AT ALL DRUG STORES.

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